

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

No. 100, Vol. 4.

NEW WESTMINSTER, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1865.

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This Journal is published every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and is sent by Mail and Express to all parts of the Colonies, Washington Territory, Oregon, California, the Sandwich Islands, and Great Britain.

The British Columbian.

NEW WESTMINSTER, SATURDAY, FEB. 4, 1865.
A REAL GRIEVANCE.

We would respectfully draw the attention of His Excellency the Governor to a grievance arising out of the working of the Proclamation imposing tonnage dues of 12s. per ton, upon "wares, goods, and merchandise transported or taken from New Westminster, either by land or water, to any part of British Columbia." This rate was imposed, "for the purpose of opening and improving the communications, navigation and roads in British Columbia." Under this Proclamation we find that 12s. is collected upon every thousand feet of lumber, if only taken from the mills here to the first farm above the city—a tax equal to one-fifth of the value for transporting a native product a couple of miles up the river, where no roads are used and no improvement to the navigation is needed! As an instance of the working of this Act it may be mentioned that upon all the lumber and material necessary for building several Indian places of worship on the Lower Fraser this enormous tax was collected. But lumber is not the only native product to which it applies. Hay pays 12s. per ton, equal, in many instances, to one-fifth of its value. Shingles also come in for the tax, and, in short, every article required by the settler. Surely it could never have been the intention of the Act to apply in this way. What impression must the poor Indian receive in regard to British law? To be obliged to pay such an oppressive tax for the privilege of navigating with their canoes these waters which have been their highway from time immemorial must indeed seem strange to these people. It appears to us that the Act could only have been designed to apply to merchandise shipped from here in bulk to the interior, and not to every sack of flour, every pound of sugar, every axe or every shovel taken out of the city by the settlers. In these smaller matters it is not so much the amount of the tax as the vexatious character of it that is felt. Just imagine a farmer or an Indian being obliged, every time he leaves the city with a few necessities, being compelled to hunt up a customs officer in order to pay the tax, or render himself liable to the penalty for the infraction of the law, which is a fine "treble the amount of toll, or any sum not exceeding £100." This law is so palpably absurd and oppressive in its application that we feel assured it is only necessary to bring these points under the notice of His Excellency in order to have it shorn at least of its most objectionable features. We did entertain the hope that the tonnage dues would be abolished altogether. But if that is impracticable in the present financial circumstances of the country, it is surely not unreasonable to ask that native products should be exempted, and that the Act should be confined to legitimate merchandising, and not applied in the absurd, paltry and vexatious manner to which we have alluded.

THE LONDON JOURNAL,

THE BEST, CHEAPEST, LARGEST AND MOST Beautifully Illustrated Publication ever issued, having a Greater Circulation than any other journal in the world. Its contents embrace the best works of SIR WALTER SCOTT, WATTS PHILLIPS, J. F. SMITH, JAMES GRANT, &c., &c., PIERCE EGAN, MISS BRADDOCK, PERCY B. ST. JOHN, MRS. SOUTHWORTH, HENRY J. BYRON, MRS. GORDON SMYTHIES, &c., &c., and many other Eminent Authors; splendidly illustrated by the most celebrated Artists, including JOHN GILBERT, KEBLEY HALSWELLE, PRIOR, &c. Also innumerable exciting and agreeable Short Tales, Charming Poems; valuable Educational and Social Essays; interesting Descriptions of the most Remarkable Places in the World, illustrated by Artists of high standing; thousands of useful Receipts of every kind; numerous Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries; Statistics, embracing all the principal Official returns published; of Public Accounts, Population, Emigration, Health, Military, Naval, and Commercial affairs; and much valuable General Statistical Information; short Miscellaneous Pieces, Editorials of Literary and Historical Interest illustrative of passing events; Extracts from the Books of the Day; Gems of Thought, called from the works of the Best Writers, in all languages; Witty and Laughable Jokes and Anecdotes, together with a most voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic, conveying at once information the most varied and the most extensive.

The LONDON JOURNAL stands unrivalled for the instructive, amusing and moral excellence of its contents, the beauty of its illustrations, the clearness of its type, the superiority of its paper, and for its cheapness. Issued in Weekly No. 1d.; Monthly Parts, 6d.; Half-yearly Vols., 4s. 6d. Vols. I. to XL. are now issued.

The LONDON JOURNAL may be had of every respectable Bookseller in the Colonies, &c., or by ordering in any part of the world.

LONDON JOURNAL Office—332, Strand, London.

New Advertisements.

PIONEER BAKERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully informs the Public that the Bakery on his premises has been resumed by him, and will be conducted in future under his personal superintendence; and he trusts, by strict attention to business, to deserve the favors which a generous public community formerly bestowed on him.

Pies & Cakes made to order for Private Parties.

BREAD, HOT ROLLS, &c., always on hand.

PHILIP HICK, New Westminster, January 12, 1865. jal4tc

ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS

W. H. HUSKINSON, Proprietor.

CLOTHIER, HOSIER

—AND—

GENERAL OUTFITTER,

Receives by every vessel from England a General assortment of the above Goods.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

Victoria, V. I., Govern't St., Between Broughton & Humboldt.

JUST RECEIVED

—AND—

FOR SALE!

BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER Carpets; Hearth Rugs; Blankets, four point; Flannels; Boots; Shoes; Socks; Underclothing; Hats; Caps; Clothing, in the latest styles; Dress Shirts; Ballois Shirts; Collars, paper and linen; Silk Ties; Boys' Suits; Umbrellas; Superfine Cloth, black and blue, from the best manufactories. All of which will be sold at the LOWEST RATES FOR CASH.

WILLIAM GRIEVE.

New Westminster, Nov. 25, 1864. no20tc

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MILL CO.,

(LIMITED.)

INCORPORATED 30th DECEMBER, 1863.

Capital, £3000 Stg., in 400 Shares of £20 each

Board of Directors:

STILLMAN F. WASHBURN, Managing Director,
GEORGE W. COLE,
JOHN STEDMAN,
CHARLES A. RINES,
ISAAC STEDMAN.

Lumber of all kinds constantly on hand, and cut to order.

Superior facilities for furnishing Cargoes for Exportation.

Orders for Lumber, either Rough or Dressed, solicited, and will receive the strictest attention.

OFFICE—Columbia Street, New Westminster, B. C. no19tc

THOS. McMICKING, Secretary.

CARIBOO EXPRESS.

DURING THE WINTER MONTHS OUR EXPRESS for Cariboo will be dispatched from New Westminster on the arrival of the California Express of the 19th and 29th, from San Francisco.

Our Patrons will please observe that we do not dispatch a Cariboo Express on the arrival of the California Express of the 9th.

DIETZ & NELSON, Connecting with BARNARD'S EXPRESS. del0

December 9th, 1864.

New Advertisements.

FRASER RIVER

SANDS.

CAUTION TO MARINERS

NO. 1 AND 2 BEACONS (NORTH AND South Sand Heads), have been carried away during the late gales.

JAMES COOPER, Harbor-master. del7tc

GEORGE HOOPER,

LAND AGENT, &C.

BEGS TO INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS on hand, for private sale, a large number of

TOWN & SUBURBAN LOTS!

and in many cases is authorized to deal liberally with purchasers. del4tc

ELLIOTT, STEWART & CO.,

BREWERS, VICTORIA, V. I.,

HAVE INSTRUCTED

MR. GEO. HOOPER,

their Agent for BRITISH COLUMBIA, that their new

SEASON'S ALE

is in excellent condition, and ready for drawing.

This Ale is giving immense satisfaction, and can be obtained either in BOTTLE or in WOOD by application to

GEO. HOOPER, Auction Rooms, Millar's Buildings. New Westminster, November 4th, 1864. no1tc

HARDWARE

CHEAP FOR CASH.

—000—

CUNNINGHAM BROTHERS,

DETERMINED TO COMPETE with Victoria merchants, now offer to the inhabitants of New Westminster and British Columbia a well selected stock of HARDWARE, STOVES, COAL OIL LAMPS, &c., at greatly reduced rates, FOR CASH!

A good article of No. 1 Coal Oil, at \$1 per gallon.

ORDERS from the interior will be filled at Victoria prices, duty only added.

New Westminster, Nov. 17, 1864. no10tc

LUMBER!

FOR SALE.

5,000,000 FEET ROUGH,

3,000,000 FEET DRESS'D,

In lots to suit, for Exportation.

J. A. WEBSTER & CO. no3tc

TO FARMERS.

DECEMBER being the month for sowing Winter Wheat on the lands adjacent to the Lower Fraser, farmers can obtain small supplies of several sorts from the stock of the Agricultural Association in New Westminster, thereby to prove what kinds are best adapted for this part of the colony, and to secure seed for another season. The Association have six varieties of Wheats.

W. E. CORMACK, Hon. Sec. New Westminster, December 5, 1864. del5tc

New Advertisements.

HENRY HOLBROOK,

WHARFINGER,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANT,

DEALER IN PROVISIONS, FEED, ETC.

BONDED STORAGE FOR 1000 TONS OF GOODS

IN STONE FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Goods Forwarded up country, and every accommodation given to vessels loading or discharging at the Liverpool or Upper Wharf. del0tc

COLONIAL HOTEL,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

Messrs. Grelley Brothers

Have added to their comfortable

Hotel and Restaurant,

A SPLENDID

Billiard Saloon,

In which will always be found the best

DRINKS AND CIGARS.

—000—

In connection with the above they have opened a Store stocked with the choicest Brands of

WINES, LIQUORS,

ALES, PORTER,

BRANDIES, RUM,

CIDER, SYRUPS,

CORDIALS, BITTERS, &c.,

which they will sell by the bottle, gallon, or in case.

—ALSO—

THE BEST BRANDS OF

CIGARS,

Havana, Manilla and Cheroots.

New Westminster, July 18, 1862. jyl9

PICHT & HOYT,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Spirits, Wines, Ales and Segars.

BRANDIES—French, E. & F. Martell, Pevolvain and American in bulk and cases;

RUM—Jamaica and other brands;

WHISKEY—Scotch, Irish, Bourbon and Monongahela in bulk and cases;

GIN—Holland in bulk and cases;

OLD TOM—Different brands;

WINE—Port, Sherry, California wines, various brands;

CHAMPAGNE, PORTER & ALES—Different brands;

SYRUPS & BITTERS—All kinds;

HAVANNA SEGARS—Different brands.

PICHT & HOYT,

New Westminster, B. C.

BREWERS & MALTSTERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Brewer Stock;

DISTILLERS,

AND DEALERS IN

DOUBLE REFINED SPIRITS,

40° over proof, superior to any;

—ALSO—

REFINED ALCOHOL

in Tins, 95 per cent. ap2tc

DR. BLACK,

(M. R. C. S., L. S. A.)

Can be Consulted Daily at his Present Residence,

Columbia Street,

no26 New Westminster, B. C. to

NOTICE.

ON THE 30th December, 1864, we the undersigned, carrying on the Lumber Business in Port Douglas, British Columbia, under the name and style of BRUMFIELD & LUMPKINS, have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent. All accounts due to and by the late firm to be settled by the undersigned.

S. BRUMFIELD. Port Douglas, 30th December, 1864. jallm*

Victoria Advertisements.

THE Royal Insurance Company.

—FOR—

Fire & Life Insurance.

CAPITAL ----- Ten Million Dollars!

HEAD OFFICES,—Liverpool and London.

CHAIRMAN,

Charles Turner, Esq., M. P.

DEPUTY CHAIRMEN,

Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., & E. Johnston, Esq.

MANAGER AND ACTUARY,

PERCY M. DOVE, ESQ.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE APPOINTED THE UNDER-

signed their Agents for

Vancouver Island & British Columbia,

and will now accept proposals for Insurance both in the

Fire and Life Departments.

They feel confident that the known Standing and Character of this Office, the sound principles on which it is established and the magnitude of its resources, will obtain for it a fair share of public patronage.

James Dickson, Esq., M. D., has been appointed Medical Examiner to the Life Branch.

ANDERSON & CO.,

Wharf Street, Victoria, 20th January, 1863. js24

F. G. RICHARDS

Has Returned from Cariboo

AND IS STILL AT HIS OLD STAND,

BLIZZARD SALOON,

—ON—

Holbrook's Wharf,

WHERE HE WILL BE GLAD TO SEE

OLD FRIENDS.

del5tc

CITY BAKERY

—AND—

COFFEE SALOON.

—000—

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to his new and commodious establishment on the

Corner of Columbia and Hall Streets,

where he hopes to receive from a generous and discriminating public an extended patronage, commensurate with his increased facilities for accommodating them.

Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Pies and Cakes,

supplied at all hours, and at reduced rates.

Orders for WEDDINGS and PARTIES promptly attended to.

JOSEPH SOREL,

New Westminster, March 3, 1863. mas4

LOCHLOMOND HOUSE!

—AT THE

Seventy-four-mile Post

—ON THE

Lilloet-Alexander Road.

THE PROPRIETOR calls the attention of travellers to Cariboo to this House, which is just opened for the travelling public, where Good Meals can be had at all hours, with all the delicacies of the season.

THE BAR

will contain CIVILITY, and the best

LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

This is the first house within 15 miles where good water can be obtained, and, being 27 miles above the Junction, affords a comfortable and convenient stopping place.

Packers, Stagers and Teamsters are informed that they will find good stabling and the best of provender, as well as an excellent run for cattle on the grounds.

The strictest attention will be paid to the comfort of those who may patronize the Lochlomond House.

JOHN McMURPHY,

Lochlomond, British Columbia, March, 1863. to

A CARD!

To the Editor of the British Columbian.

SIR:—As large and mighty advertisements have of late become so common, we think it an almost unwarrantable proceeding to inform the public that we have superseded the Town Council in C. Millard's stone building, where consigned goods in great variety and of the latest fashion must be sold.

Auction Sales will be held twice a week, commencing on Wednesday, 5th instant, at noon.

oc1tc

HOOPER & CO.

February 4, 1865.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.
This journal is published every Wednesday and Saturday, at the office, Lytton Square, New Westminster. Single copy, price 6d., or 12d. per quarter, 30s., or \$2.50; half-yearly, 55s., or \$7.50; and yearly \$11.00, or \$14.00. Subscriptions must be paid in advance. Copies of this paper can be had at the Book Store of Messrs. Clarkson & Co., Columbia-street.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Transient Advertisements, 2 inches and under, 2d first insertion, and one dollar each subsequent insertion. Over two inches, 4d per inch for first insertion, and half a dollar for each subsequent insertion. Special contracts with regular advertisers.
Advertisements in order to secure insertion, should be sent in before noon of the day before publication.
All Advertisements for insertion in the BRITISH COLUMBIAN must be paid in advance. Those for longer periods than one month are required to be paid each month in advance.
All Advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and so charged.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS DAY.

H. V. Edmonds—General Agent.
Grouse Creek Flume Co.—J. P. Cranford.

The British Columbian.

NEW WESTMINSTER, SATURDAY, FEB. 4, 1865.

GOLD EXPORT ORDINANCE.

This Bill has undergone considerable change, not for the better, we fear, since Wednesday. One happy feature of the Bill, in its original shape, was a remarkable freedom from that obscure verbiage which has hitherto so largely characterized British Columbia Ordinances. We regret, however, to say that it has, to a very large extent, been shorn of this feature in Committee of the Whole, and that it now makes its appearance clothed in language calculated to obscure its meaning, if not to render the measure extremely obnoxious to the public generally. In making these remarks we will not be charged with raising a factions opposition, or seeking to create prejudice against a measure which has been so persistently advocated in these columns during a period of four years—less nine days. It is a deep interest in the Bill and its successful working that leads us so strongly to deprecate any provision calculated to render it needlessly unpopular or impede its operations. Clause 7 we conceive to be most ill advised and unnecessary. It reads as follows:—

"All gold which shall be shipped, or water-borne to be shipped, and all gold found in any vessel, boat, or carriage, or upon any horse or other animal, or on the person of any one in charge of any such vessel, boat, carriage, horse, or other animal, or in the possession of any person, being conveyed towards the coast or frontier of the colony, or any part thereof, or towards any quay for the purpose of exportation, contrary to this or any other Ordinance or Regulation relating to the Customs, shall be forfeited, and such gold so found in any vessel, boat, carriage, or upon any horse or other animal, or about the person of any one in charge thereof, respectively, or in the possession of any person, being conveyed as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be conveyed for the purpose of exportation, unless the contrary be proved."

To the general reader this clause will undoubtedly convey the idea that any man on the way from Cariboo or any other of our gold fields to New Westminster is liable to be searched by every petty officer he may fall in with, if, indeed, his gold will not be liable to seizure, provided it has not paid duty. Could anything be devised better calculated to render the Bill unpopular, not only with the miners but with every man having occasion to traverse the country? It is true, we are told that this clause is only intended to apply to persons taking by-roads out of the colony, such as Bentinck, &c.; but if such be the intention why not make the clause say so, and render it unnecessary for the Attorney-General to accompany the Act with verbal explanations and interpretations? We would have very much preferred to see this Bill become law in the form in which it first made its appearance, as we fear this and some other unnecessary and objectionable matter which has been subsequently introduced into it will have the effect of raising a prejudice and outcry against a measure which is in principle so equitable and proper. It is impossible to gather from the Bill, with any degree of definiteness, where it is intended to make the duty payable, although clause 7 would lead us to suppose that it is to be paid in the interior. If this be so it is another error. It might be proper and even desirable that provision should be made for those who desired to do so to pay the duty in the interior; but that the measure should contemplate and provide for the collection of the great bulk of the duty at the regular ports of entry or export every one must be convinced. It appears to us that the Bill ought to provide for the collection of the duty at the points of export, and that the liberty of persons passing over the regular lines of travel between the mining districts and such points ought not to be interfered with in any way. Of course provision ought to be made for preventing persons having gold from leaving the colony through any by-ways. The expunging of that portion of clause 8 giving the informer one-half of the penalty recovered is, we think, also a mistake. Nor does the sweeping away of clause 9, which empowered the convicting Magistrate to imprison for a term not exceeding three months help the matter any. We should sincerely regret to see this excellent measure promulgated in a form which is calculated to render it unnecessarily unpopular and vexatious. We would, therefore, urge the Legislative Council to give these points their earnest consideration when the Bill comes up on Monday for a final reading.

The MUNICIPAL COUNCIL held an adjourned meeting on Thursday evening, when the remaining clauses of the new constitution were passed through committee. The whole, in its amended form, will come up before the Council on Monday evening for a final reading, after which, we presume, steps will be taken to obtain the views of the rate-payers with reference to its provisions.

News from Above.

Messrs. Nelson and Roberts, of Pemberton, and Mr. Harvey, of Anderson Lake, arrived in this city last evening in a canoe. They met with about six miles of ice in the Fraser above St. Mary's Mission, but above that the navigation is all open through to Douglas—through to Lillooet, in fact—and even through that six miles they assure us that a steamer would have no difficulty in making her way, as the ice was quite rotten, so that the route from this city through to Cariboo via Douglas may be said to be open for travel. On the Portages there is considerable snow, but sleighing is excellent. Stages are running constantly over Pemberton Portage. They brought a light express for Dietz & Nelson. From Yale a party arrived on Thursday, bringing an express for Dietz & Nelson; but as they started out before the arrival of Barnard's Express, which was due at Yale on Sunday, we have no later news from Cariboo. The roads from Yale up are reported in excellent condition, and so soon as there is a rise in the water navigation between that town and this city will be resumed. There is no news of importance from the up-river towns.

The News from the East.

The news brought up by the last steamer is to the 27th ultimo, but is unusually barren of interest. The Federal fleet had succeeded in silencing the batteries along the river, reducing Fort Fisher, and approaching so close to Wilmington as to give rise to no end of rumors of evacuation. It is extremely improbable, however, that the South will abandon so important a position without a desperate struggle.

Sherman was pressing towards Charleston, having reached Pocotaligo, midway between Savannah and Charleston. He had sent on one corps to reinforce Terry in his operations against Wilmington, who is co-operating with the fleet in its advance upon Wilmington, the great rendezvous of the blockade runners. It appears that several of these adventurous craft were caught while attempting to run in under the protection of Fort Fisher, not being aware that it was silenced. It is stated that cotton to the value of three and a half million dollars has recently been run out from Charleston and Wilmington to Nassau, which would certainly indicate anything but an efficient blockade. The New York Herald says that the peace party in the South is waxing strong, and predicts a split in the Confederacy. There does not, however, appear to be much ground for such an assumption. Indeed, so far as one is able to judge from the news before us, there seems to be as little disposition on either side towards a peaceful solution of the difficulty as at any period during the struggle.

In Central America matters look equally, and French policy is awakening suspicion. Spain is assuming a threatening attitude towards Peru, and hostilities have arisen between Brazil and some portions of the Argentine Confederation.

Major J. C. Ridge—formerly of Victoria, V. I.—and Barclay Henley, the agents of Dr. Gwin, had arrived at San Francisco from Mexico. These gentlemen, who are connected with the Government of Maximilian confirm the report that Maximilian has conveyed by trust deed to Napoleon, Sonora, Sinaloa, and other Northern Mexican States, as security for the debt due France by Mexico to be restored to Mexico upon payment of said claims. Dr. Gwin is Governor General or Viceroy of Napoleon, invested with full Plenipotentiary powers. Henley and Ridge are here to encourage American emigration for the purchase and redemption of mines, guaranteeing civil and religious liberty. Napoleon guarantees military force to protect the States against internal or external foes.

The news from Canada is to the 26th ult., but is meagre and unimportant. Parliament was in session at Quebec. Attorney-General brought in a bill for the prevention and suppression of all rebel schemes on the frontier, and of the manufacture and shipment of goods for unlawful purposes, and providing for the seizure and examination of suspected vessels. The bill had passed a second reading. A serious fire had occurred in the city of Hamilton, consuming the Ontario pork packing establishment. Loss estimated at \$100,000. There is nothing later with respect to the St. Albans Raiders, although the Northern press would seem to have cooled down somewhat upon the subject. The action of the Canadian Parliament will doubtless exert a mollifying influence.

MISREPRESENTATION.—Our island contemporaries intimate that the Fraser is again blocked with ice and that the *Fideler* experienced much difficulty in reaching this place last week. This is quite incorrect. The *Fideler* and the *Enterprise* had an exciting race from the mouth up, which they would hardly have indulged in were the case as represented. The fact is there has been no ice to impede navigation in the slightest degree.

THE WAGON TIRE QUESTION.—In another column will be found a communication, together with certificates from three gentlemen whose position and experience give peculiar value to their testimony upon the question at issue. We shall have something to say upon the subject in our next issue.

THEY BEGIN TO COME.—Several Victorians have been up here during the past week looking after houses in which to start business, in view of the operations of the new tariff, direct steam communication, &c. This is the beginning of the end.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR.—The Victoria papers give Capt. Moust great praise for remaining here over one day each trip for the accommodation of the people of this colony. We believe all the credit of this change is due to His Excellency the Governor.

New Advertisements.

HENRY V. EDMONDS,
Real Estate and Commission Agent,
AUCTIONEER, COLLECTOR, &c.
Hick's Building, Columbia Street.

H. V. E. BEGS TO INTIMATE THAT HE IS PREPARED TO UNDERTAKE BUSINESS IN THE ABOVE LINE ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Grouse Creek Flume Co., Limited.
NOTICE OF ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above company will be held at the office of the Company, Port street, near Broad street on Monday, the 6th day of February next, ensuing, at one o'clock p. m., when a statement of the affairs of the Company will be made and the Directors for the ensuing year will be elected.
J. P. CRANFORD, Secy.
Victoria, V. I., Jan'y 28, 1865.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS!

PARTIES in arrears for Taxes for the year 1864-65 are hereby notified that the undersigned has been instructed by the Municipal Council to take legal proceedings immediately for the collection of all Taxes remaining unpaid.
THOS. MCKICKING.
New Westminster, Jan. 31, 1865.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY given full Power of Attorney to GEORGE FRYE and VALENTINE HALL to transact all business on my behalf, and to manage my affairs.
W. G. PEACOCK.
New Westminster, Jan. 30, 1865.

IN REFERENCE to the above notice, all persons having any claim against the above named W. G. PEACOCK will present the same, and all persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
GEORGE FRYE.
VALENTINE HALL.
felte

WILLIAM CLARKSON,
Auctioneer, Real Estate & General Agent.
ja18 OFFICE—COLUMBIA STREET. te

FOR SALE

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10,
If not previously disposed of by Private Contract.

A BEAUTIFUL FARM,

situated about 10 miles from New Westminster, and 2 miles from Smithswood, containing 220 acres of Land, 100 acres of which is high level prairie, fit for growing any kind of grain. The Farm is well watered, and there is abundance of timber for fencing and other purposes.

There is a small log House, Garden, and an enclosure for cattle on the premises.
ALSO, at the same time, Lot 11, in Block XXIII, in this city, on which there is a Frame House with 2 rooms. A number of other Town Lots will be disposed of at the same time.

Terms.—Half Cash; the balance may remain on Mortgage.
VALENTINE HALL.
New Westminster, Jan. 31, 1865. felte

FOR SALE.

100 TONS GOOD HAY.

Apply to
ja18 R. DICKINSON.

NOTICE.

AFTER THIS DATE, URIAH NELSON & CO. ARE not responsible for damage on Oils or Liquids shipped in Tin.
URIAH NELSON & CO.
Port Douglas, May 2, 1864. my4te

VANWINKLE HOTEL.

VAN WINKLE, CARIBOO WEST.

THE ABOVE SPLENDID HOTEL IS NOW OPEN for the Public, the proprietors having taken great pains through the winter to make it the most superior House in Cariboo. Good accommodations, with suits of rooms for ladies or private parties.

ATTACHED TO THIS HOTEL IS A
FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT & BAR,
where can be obtained the most choice brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, &c.
N. L. McCaffery, Proprietor.
ja28 3m

FREIGHT & PASSAGE

DOUGLAS & YALE

THE STEAMER "HOPE"

is now making regular trips between New Westminster, Harrisonmouth and Douglas connecting at Harrisonmouth with Canoes for Yale.
For Freight or Passage apply on board. ja18 1m

NOTICE.

WHEREAS WILLIAM HARVEY, of the city of New Westminster, has made an assignment of his affairs for the benefit of his creditors, who have appointed the undersigned as Assignee, those who are indebted to the said William Harvey are requested to settle their accounts with the said Assignee on or before the 5th day of February next, otherwise immediate proceedings will be taken for the collection of the same.
Wm. FISHER, Assignee.
New Westminster, January 25, 1865. ja28 2m

New Advertisements.

J. G. McBEAN,

IMPORTER AND

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALER IN

FAMILY GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

FEED STUFFS,

OILMAN'S STORES,

NAILS, AXES,

COAL OIL,

LAMPS & FITTINGS

AND, in short, every article usually found in a General Grocery establishment.

J. G. McBEAN.

New Westminster, Jan. 4, 1865. felte

FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THE SUBSCRIBER would invite the attention of his numerous customers, and the public generally, to his varied and choice stock of Family Groceries, Provisions and Oilman's Stores, &c., &c., &c.

To THOSE whose liberal patronage he has enjoyed during the past two years it is unnecessary to say more than merely assure them of his determination to keep pace with the times, both as regards prices and assortment.

To THE general public he would say: If you desire to combine entire satisfaction with economy, do not go past the subscriber's new Store, two doors west of the old stand.

In Stock—A superior article of Smoked Salmon from Annandale's fishery, Mud Bay.

JOHN MURRAY.

New Westminster, Dec. 2, 1864. de1te

CLOTHING,

DRY GOODS,

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Important to Business Men in Victoria, California, Portland, and Places on the Sound!

This Journal is the only newspaper published in British Columbia, and is read by every business man from New Westminster to the Rocky Mountains, and is circulated in all the principal cities of the Pacific Coast. J. DORAN, in Victoria, and Theo. Boyce, in San Francisco, are our authorized Agents.

The British Columbian.

NEW WESTMINSTER, SATURDAY, FEB. 4, 1865.

Legislative Council.

WEDNESDAY, February 1st, 1865.

The House met at 1 o'clock, the Hon. Colonial Secretary in the chair. Hon. Treasurer and Cornwall were late. Minutes read and confirmed.

GOLD EXPORT DUTY BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole upon the remainder of this Bill, commencing at clause V, the Hon. Mr. Ball in the chair. Clauses V and VI were passed as read.

Hon. Mr. Brew moved that a clause be inserted after clause VI, setting apart a portion of land 1 mile in width extending along the boundary line, upon which any person found with gold in his possession, and failing to give a satisfactory explanation, would be deemed guilty of an intention to smuggle. And also providing that no person should have a right to squat or reside upon said land without permission from the Governor.

Hon. Mr. Holbrook moved that the width of the land reserved be 2 miles. That was the width allowed on some portions of the Russian boundary, and it would give more facilities for collecting the duty. Hon. Mr. Haynes seconded the motion.

Hon. Mr. Homer thought the Council ought to be careful how they reserved such land, as it would prevent settlement. He believed a portion of the land on the boundary was excellent for agricultural purposes, and 2 miles along the whole line would include a very large portion of land. He would move that this part of the clause be expunged. No second.

Hon. Mr. Walker referred to the boundary between the State of Maine and Canada, where no such reserve had been made, and showed to what an extent smuggling had been carried there. He hoped the measure would pass.

Hon. Colonial Secretary said in reply to Hon. Mr. Homer that Government did not wish to interfere with actual settlers, but simply to have a supervision over the reservation and prevent smugglers from taking refuge there.

Hon. Mr. Holbrook's amendment was carried and the clause passed.

A new clause was introduced by Hon. Mr. Brew to provide for the arrest of any person who was found conveying gold towards the coast or boundary of the colony and who could not show satisfactorily that he did not intend to evade the law. The hon. mover said that this would be necessary to prevent men from taking gold out of the colony by any bye-road, and thus avoid the tax. It was not to be understood to apply to any person who was bringing his gold to the coast or boundary for exportation by the regular channels of communication. After some discussion the clause was adopted.

Hon. Mr. Homer and Hon. Mr. Holbrook voting against it. Clause IX was then read, and a very long discussion took place upon that part of the clause which provides that the informer should get half the proceeds of each conviction. Hon. Collector of Customs, supported by Hon. Attorney-General and others, strongly contending that the Council had no right to make any such provision, as it was contrary to the Imperial Customs Regulations by which all revenue officers were guided.

It was contended on the other hand that such legislation was within the power of the Council and the clause was necessary in order to hold out a sufficient inducement for parties to inform. An amendment to the effect that after the duties had been paid the remainder be divided between the informer and the seizer was finally carried.

The remaining clauses of the Bill were passed, when Hon. Mr. Cornwall moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. Moberly, that the Bill be recommitted. He wished the House particularly to reconsider the clause providing for the expenditure of the proceeds of the tax in the mining regions. The Bill was then recommitted and clause I passed.

Hon. Colonial Secretary moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. O'Reilly, that the Bill be recommitted. He thought it was only fair that the colonists generally should be made acquainted with the provisions of the Bill before it became law, as parties who had purchased gold in Cariboo had done so in ignorance of the export duty and would suffer on that account. Hon. Mr. Holbrook opposed the recommendation. He thought it would only benefit the Chinamen who would immediately export all their gold to avoid the duty. The amendment was supported by Hon. Attorney-General, Haynes, Homer, and Walker, and was carried.

Hon. Mr. Cornwall moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. Moberly, that clause IV be expunged, for reasons which he had previously given.—Carried. Ayes 7, Noes 6.

Clauses IV, V, and VI, were then passed, and an adjournment took place upon the disposition of seizures. As no one was sufficiently opinionated the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Thursday.

DECIMAL CURRENCY BILL.

House in Committee of the Whole, Hon. Mr. Ball in the chair. Hon. Treasurer made a long speech to the House, the purport of which was to show that while he was aware of the superiority of the decimal system of currency, yet he did not think it advisable to introduce that system into British Columbia while it was a Crown colony. He quoted freely from McCulloch, who had been so far from the value of the sovereign had been varied. If this measure were introduced it would drive out the silver coin also, which was too scarce now, and it would (according to McCulloch) be the means of introducing counterfeit coins. He hoped no legislation would be made upon this matter at present.

Hon. Mr. Holbrook opposed clause II, which fixed the value of the sovereign at \$4.85. The sovereign was really worth more than that, and he would never be in favor of depreciating the British coin in favor of an American coin.

The sovereign was regulated by the rate of exchange; the exchange between here and London made it worth over \$5. The effect of reducing it to \$4.85 would be to drive every sovereign out of the country, and instead we should be flooded with American coin. He referred to Constantinople, which had been overrun by Russian coin from a similar cause. He agreed with the Hon. Treasurer that so long as we were a Crown colony we had better retain our present system of currency. He had better retain our present system of currency. He had better retain our present system of currency.

Hon. Mr. Walker was astonished to hear an hon. member, and one who was an extensive merchant in this city, advocate raising the value of the sovereign in this colony. He contended that the fact of our making the legal value of the sovereign \$4.85 would not affect its commercial value; that would be regulated by the state of the money market or the rate of exchange. His hon. opponent seemed to forget that in paying money out of the colony he would be compelled to lose 15 cents on every dollar of them. In Canada a measure had been introduced similar to the one now before the House, and it had worked very well. With the permission of the House he would call two or three witnesses, who were men of large experience in commercial and financial matters, and whose evidence would be most valuable.

The House having signified its assent, the Hon. Mr. Walker introduced Mr. Townsend, of the Bank of British Columbia, Mr. G. B. Wright, and Mr. Ker, Auditor-General. These gentlemen were put through a very long and tedious examination by the hon. members of the Council, of which considerations of space prevent giving more than a synopsis. The tenure of the currency would greatly facilitate the commercial transactions of the colony; that for all practical purposes \$4.85 might be considered the value of the sovereign; that in the

event of the Council making the sovereign a legal tender for \$4.85, and the American eagle a legal tender for \$20, &c., no difficulty need be anticipated unless the British or American Government should change the intrinsic value of these coins, which was beyond the reach of probability; if the value of the sovereign were made \$5 the result would be an immense importation of that coin, which could only be got rid of at a loss of about three per cent; that although the sovereign was formerly worth \$5 in this colony its reduction to \$4.85 had been very beneficial.

Hon. Mr. Cornwall thought the Council should be satisfied with this evidence. Their duty was plainly to carry out the provisions of the clause and establish the pound sterling at \$4.85. He looked upon it merely as affecting our internal currency and having nothing to do with the intrinsic value of the sovereign or the rate of foreign exchange.

Hon. Mr. Brew introduced an amendment leaving it with the Governor in Council to fix from time to time the value of the pound sterling. He thought the bare possibility of a change in the intrinsic value of the British or American coin was sufficient to justify this amendment.

Hon. Mr. Homer said the question was whether the value of the sovereign should be \$4.85 or \$5, and he was very much surprised to hear the hon. member for Lillooet in favor of retaining the old system.

Hon. Mr. Brew's amendment was then put and carried. Ayes 7, Noes 6.

Hon. Mr. Walker moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. Cornwall, that the clause be reconsidered. He thought it was a shame for the Council to send the Bill to the Governor in such a shape. It was the business of the Legislative Council and not the Executive to fix the rate. This motion was strongly supported by Hon. Collector of Customs and Attorney-General, and was carried.

The clause was then reconsidered, and after being amended so as to give the Governor in Council the power to change the value of the pound sterling in case of emergency, it was passed.

The committee then rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Thursday. The House adjourned till Thursday at 3 p. m.

THURSDAY'S SITTING.

House met at 2 o'clock, Hon. Colonial Secretary in the chair. Members all present. Minutes read and approved. Hon. Mr. Walker asked that the Standing Orders be suspended to enable the Mining Consolidation Ordinance to be read a first time. The rule was suspended and the Ordinance read a first time; second reading appointed for Monday. Hon. Attorney-General asked leave to bring in, on Tuesday next, an Ordinance to amend the laws of Bankruptcy and Insolvency.

GOLD EXPORT DUTY BILL.

House in Committee of the Whole upon remainder of this Bill, Hon. Mr. Ball in the chair. The Bill was taken up at clause VIII.

Hon. Collector of Customs reiterated his statements of yesterday, and moved that that part of the clause providing that half the proceeds of all seizures go to the informer be expunged. He read clause 184 of the Customs Consolidation Act of Great Britain, which provided that the proceeds of all seizures, &c., shall be divided as follows: one-third to Her Majesty, one-third to the Governor, and the remaining third to be divided between the seizer, informer and prosecutor. He then read clause 190 of the same Act, which enacts that no Government of any British colony shall have power to enforce any law which shall be repugnant to these provisions.

Hon. Mr. Walker said he would second the motion, and explained that when he advocated the division of seizures between the informer and the seizer yesterday he was not aware of these provisions.

Hon. Mr. Holbrook opposed the motion. It would take away all the inducement which the Bill now held out to informers, and would thus be a protection to smugglers, and the revenue would suffer.

Hon. Colonial Secretary said he would be sorry to pass anything which would be in opposition to the Imperial Act. He would say on behalf of the Government that they would be ready suitably to reward any person who gave information which would lead to the conviction of any one guilty of a breach of the revenue laws, when such a course would be justified by the circumstances of the case.

Hon. Attorney-General said, in reply to Hon. Mr. Holbrook's remarks, that he should be sorry to consent to any measure which would be detrimental to the revenue of the colony; but when hon. members who were versed in the law told us that this clause was in opposition to the Imperial Act, and would consequently be null and void to all intents and purposes, we should submit to their decision. The motion to expunge was then put and carried, and clause VIII passed.

Clause IX, which is the penal clause, was then read, and it was moved by the Hon. Collector of Customs, seconded by the Hon. Attorney-General, that the clause be expunged. He said the provisions of the Imperial Act upon this subject were sufficient without addition.

Hon. Mr. O'Reilly was in favor of the clause being passed. Although the Imperial Act might be very imperfect yet it was very voluminous and was not within the reach of every magistrate in the interior. The clause under consideration would render the duty of the magistrate more clear and simple. Hon. Holbrook, Cornwall and Haynes spoke in favor of the clause.

Hon. Collector of Customs' motion was then put and carried, upon the understanding that all magistrates would be furnished with directions necessary for their guidance. The remaining clause (short title) was passed, and the committee rose and reported the Bill passed with amendments. The third reading was appointed for Monday.

DECIMAL CURRENCY BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole upon this Bill, Hon. Mr. Ball in the chair. The Bill was taken up at clause III, which provided that any sterling coin shall be a legal tender; and a long discussion took place respecting the values of different coins. Hon. Attorney-General having obtained permission from the Council to introduce a clause of the Government as Council introduced Mr. Claudet, of the Government assayer office, who was examined and gave evidence to the following effect: The intrinsic value of the British sovereign was \$4.86-65; it was important that the number representing the number of cents should be an even one, so as to facilitate calculation in business transactions; he believed \$4.85 was a very good value to put upon the sovereign; it was near enough to its intrinsic value for all practical purposes; he could see no objection to making it \$4.85; the American half-dollar was about 45 cents; the intrinsic value of the dollar was about 45 cents; the American half-dollar coin should not be made a legal tender, it was intrinsically worth the amount it represents.

The clause was finally passed, after inserting the word "gold" after the word "sterling."

Hon. Mr. Brew moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. O'Reilly, that a clause be introduced after clause III making the following coins a legal tender at the following values: crown, \$1.25; half-crown, 62c; florin, 50c; shilling, 12c; sixpence, 12c; threepence, 6c. The motion was supported by Hon. Homer, Holbrook and Cornwall, upon the ground that although it might create an importation of these coins, as argued by Hon. Mr. Walker, and others, yet that was not a serious objection, as the silver coin was frequently very scarce. The motion was then put and carried, and the clause numbered IV was passed.

The numbers of the remaining clauses were changed and clause V, making the American eagle, and other gold coins being multiples thereof, a legal tender for \$10, &c., according to the values they represent, was read.

Hon. Mr. Holbrook said he was opposed to this clause. The Council were not satisfied with having depreciated our own coin but they now wished to raise the value of a foreign coin and thus give it the preference. He would never give his countenance to a measure so manifestly impolitic.

The clause was slightly amended and passed.

Clause VI, making the American half-dollar, quarter dollar and dime a legal tender for 50, 25 and 10 cents respectively; clause VII, being a proviso limiting the legal tender of silver coin to a sum not exceeding \$10;

clause VIII, providing that the Bill shall not take effect until it receive Her Majesty's assent; and clause IX (short title) were read and passed with one amendment. The committee then rose and reported the Bill passed with amendments, and the House adjourned till Monday next at 3 o'clock p. m.

The Wagon Tire Question.

To the Editor of the British Columbian.

Sir,—Your contemporary seems to think that I do not believe my own argument as to the inadvisability of transhipment, or of any law calculated to compel men to hire out work to be done when they have the means of doing it themselves, and because I am compelled in my business to make one change in carrying goods to Cariboo that it is right and proper that I should be compelled to do so as often as possible, and argues that the more impediments and transshipments the better for the consumer and the colony; for that is the sum and substance of his leader of Saturday last. I now ask space to convince the gentleman that I not only believe my own argument but that I believe he knows nothing of the subject on which he treats, and were it not for some one at his elbow who has an "axe to grind" he could not pen five lines on the question. In proof, note what he says about the country between Alexandria and Quesnelmouth, calling it a hilly and mountainous road, when a more level 35 miles is not to be found in the colony. It is true there are a few deep ravines, but a contractor of any ability can make a one in twenty grade without any difficulty whatever. Again, he says "were the entire road finished, so that teams could pursue their course uninterruptedly from Yale to Williams Creek, they would almost invariably reship their goods by steamer at Soda Creek on account of saving expense."

To show how erroneous his views are on this point I have only to proceed to figures. I have offers from ox-team owners now to contract to carry from Cook's Ferry to Alexandria for 10cts, and on completion of wagon road from Alexandria to Williams Creek they will carry it the entire distance for 10cts; and what is more reasonable than that, a man who can haul 208 miles for 7c, should haul 90 miles further for 3c.

Then let us see how your contemporary's way of doing will suit business men and consumers. If the road is not completed all the way and the tire law prevails I must contract to Soda Creek, which I can do for 6c; I must pay the steamer 2 cents; add to this for hauling from steamer, storage at Quesnel and commission to some one there to reship, say one-half cent per lb. Here then we have 9 cents already. Then the charge from Quesnel to Williams Creek will be from 4 to 6 cents, according to the number of four-inch tires on the road, making in all 13 to 15 cents, leaving a difference of from 2 1/2 to 4 1/2 cents in favor of no tire law and completed roads.

Your readers may ask, why should it cost from 4 to 6 cts. to take goods from Quesnel to Williams Creek when men stand ready to freight from Alexandria through for 3c cts.? Let me answer this question by asking another. Why are we compelled to pay \$40 per ton for 55 miles when steamers on the Lower Fraser carry for \$10 per ton for 100 miles? I may further answer by giving several reasons, one of which is: The freight on an empty wagon for the 55 miles, when reckoned at 2 cts. per lb., is from \$70 to \$100, and a man cannot be expected to carry freight as cheap as on the lower part of the road when his waggons have cost him a small freight.

Another is that the cost of everything at the upper end is higher than below. Everything he eats, wears or uses costs him higher, so that the man who freights from below has the advantage. Still another. If there is no transshipping place freighters must congregate at Yale. The consequence then is more competition than when there are different points at which freight can be engaged.

It is further urged that transshipping goods at the steamer landing effects a saving of time. Let me ask the gentleman if he thinks it a saving of time to have steamers from San Francisco call at Victoria and then transship for New Westminster. If so how comes it that the Government are now offering a large premium or subsidy for a direct line? The fact is this fine clause in his special pleading is all humbug. There is more time lost at Soda Creek and at Quesnel by transshipping and waiting for trains to take goods forward than would be consumed on the entire trip from Alexandria to Williams Creek; and if he does not believe it let him post himself from those who have been "through the mill."

It is a novel thing, Mr. Editor, to see a whole column written for the purpose of convincing the people that transshipping is an advantage to a community, and that the more we have of it the better; and to this end he says do not construct the road above Alexandria, because there is a steamboat which must make a living, and pass the Tire Bill so that there will be no mistake but that she will do so.

In endeavoring to show that the tire question should be allowed to remain as it is, I wish to be guided by a sense of what is right. I claim that it is not right to pass a law which will interfere with every teamster on the road, with every farmer in the country, and that will tend to no good result whatever. You interfere with the farmer, because you virtually say to him, you cannot use less than four-inch tires between your farms and the mines, and not having such your waggons and cattle must lie idle, and you must pay out money to have work done which you are quite able to do yourselves. And while on this subject let me say that there are 50 farmers and ranchmen who have produce to sell, and who have been looking forward to the completion of the road to be able to drive their stuff to market, whom the tire law will shut out.

As to the relative amount of injury done by narrow over wide tires I am not of my own knowledge able to say much, and have, therefore, applied to parties who may be supposed to be better able to speak with confidence. Mr. William Ross and Mr. Robert Smith, who have had charge of the roads from Yale to Clinton, thus testify:—

"We, the undersigned contractors for repairing the wagon road from Yale to Clinton for 1864, do hereby certify that, to the best of our

knowledge, we do not think said road could suffer any more damage from the use of narrow than wide tires. (Signed,) Wm. Ross, R. Smith, Wm. Ross."

From Mr. Barnard, whose stages have been run over the road from Yale to Soda Creek, 64 times each way, we have the following:—

"I have been over the entire road between Yale and Soda Creek, at all seasons of the year and in all weathers, and I must bear testimony to the fact that we have never been delayed one hour by ruts, as would have been the case if the narrow tires had had the effect of cutting up the road. The only portion of road that was at all cut up or where a wagon wheel could sink any distance, was on the Deep Creek ridge; but by draining this piece properly, as was done by Mr. Wright last fall, there can be no trouble hereafter. As far as my knowledge goes, I do not believe that the use of narrow tires has proved an injury to the roads of this colony."

(Signed,) F. J. BARNARD.

Here, then, we have the testimony of three persons, who surely should be able to judge of the amount of injury done; and I trust we will have no more clap-net on the subject of injury to the roads, cost of repairs resulting from narrow tires, &c., &c.

But these certificates do not apply to the road above Quesnel! This, of course, will be the shout from those who advocate change of tires. Keep quiet, gentlemen. When the road is made and we have men who can be depended on we will get a certificate of good character from that portion also. In the meantime let the tire question alone. Do not place impediments in the way of the teamster, the farmer and consumer by unnecessarily interfering with their teams on a false cry of injury to roads.

As to the laws not interfering with the waggons now in use—that is sheer nonsense. It will either prevent the teamster hauling all the freight his wagon will carry, or it will make him pay additional toll. Surely our tolls are heavy enough now. Yours, A. B.

Exclusion of Religious Instruction from the District Schools by Archdeacon Wright and party.

To the Editor of the British Columbian.

Sir,—As there appears to be a considerable amount of misunderstanding or misrepresentation afloat with regard to the action taken at the late educational meeting, will you kindly allow me room to attempt to place the matter in its proper shape? Every well arranged system of education consists of two distinct divisions—the secular and religious. The committee appointed to draw up a scheme for this colony confined themselves to the secular department in the first portion of their report. This true a resolution was passed with regard to a portion of the religious element—the use of the Bible—but it was brought in quite out of place, and was the result of an unmeaning hue and cry, and of ignorance of the proper mode of procedure on the part of many who have given no attention to the subject. The committee very properly, however, presented the scheme in an orderly manner, (and let me say here they did it in an open, straightforward manner, notwithstanding the rather insulting terms applied to their report by the Attorney-General, such as "insidiously worded," "craftily constructed, &c.,") and in the balance of their report dealt chiefly with the religious department. In dealing with the question as a whole they recommended that the Council of Public Instruction already agreed upon be selected by the Governor from the different religious denominations, and the whole subject of religious instruction in the district schools be entrusted to them. The only proviso suggested was that the Legislature "make careful provision that the religious interfere not with the fair, efficient working of the secular and non-sectarian element."

If there is to be any religious instruction in the schools ample experience in another colony shows this to be the most satisfactory way yet discovered of disposing of it. Mutual explanations can be given, and a more perfect understanding arrived at with regard to the working of the various parts, and the necessity obviated of applying for a change in the act of parliament if unexpected circumstances arise, or exceptional cases need adjustment. This system would not prevent the Bible being read or religious instruction communicated to the fullest extent agreed upon by the Council. It might be objected that a council so constructed would not agree upon much; but surely an act of parliament would not improve matters by attempting to force a scheme of religious instruction upon any one section of the church to which they are not agreed. As your extracts from the Upper Canada report clearly prove, the system is giving very general satisfaction there, and is remarkably successful in combining very discordant elements. No other system can be pointed to in Great Britain or Ireland, or any of the colonies, giving so much satisfaction or producing results so satisfactory. In Upper Canada the council is composed of three Church of England members—one clergyman, rector of Toronto and one of the Bishop's chaplains—and two laymen, a Q. O. chairman of council, and a judge; one Roman Catholic—Bishop of Toronto; two Methodists—a clergyman and layman; two Presbyterians—clergymen; one Congregationalist—clergyman. Such, then, was the proposition made for our adoption by the committee. It covered the whole question of devotional exercises and religious instruction as such. I can conceive of no motive prompting any one religious denomination to reject such a scheme except an unwillingness to be put upon a level with the others where all have equal rights and privileges, and a haughty intolerant desire to have the council so constituted that they can exercise a dominant influence over the educational affairs of the colony. Whether that be "where the shoe pinches" or not, the proposal was indignantly rejected by the Archdeacon, and his very obedient supporters at the late meeting.

In order, however, to ventilate the subject and get an expression of public opinion, a number of items were suggested as suitable for recommendation or enactment by the council referred to. These were in fact the rules and regulations on the subject in the common schools of Upper Canada agreed upon by the council at various times, and comprise the following separate parts,

namely:—

1. Liberty to the people of each school section, through their elected trustees, to have read or not, as they may think best in their own particular circumstances, the Scriptures at the opening and closing exercises. This was rejected. It seems the people here cannot be safely entrusted with the same liberty as other colonies. The verdict has been placed upon record by their own hands that they are not yet ready for the privilege of self-government—a strange commentary on the Governor's proposition to bestow municipal institutions or self-government on all the towns of the colony.

2. The committee suggested that the council should recommend all schools to be opened and closed with prayer. This also was rejected!

3. It was recommended that the ten commandments be taught to all the pupils, and repeated at least once a week. This the Archdeacon & Co. also rejected!

4. It was recommended "that the clergy of any persuasion, or their authorized representatives, should have the right to give religious instruction to the pupils of their own church and any others who may voluntarily remain, in each district school at least once a week, before or after the regular exercises of the school—the trustees to have the power of fixing the day for each, if two or more select the same day." This, too, the party gloried in rejecting!!

5. It was recommended that, in addition to this provision for separate religious instruction, means should be adopted for giving joint or united religious education as far as possible, and books be obtained specially fitted to accomplish this very important object. This was likewise rejected!

These statements may appear as incredible as the motives and actions of the party are incomprehensible, but if attempted to be denied or explained away, let the committee's report be published, and the truthfulness of what I have stated will be abundantly confirmed. These are the things Mr. Jamieson's motion asked the people to adopt, and which the Archdeacon solemnly adjured them to reject as they hoped for the favor and blessing of Almighty God. And what was proposed in place of all this to carry out the ideas of those who clamor for "founding education upon religion," and who responded to the agonizing cry "to range themselves upon the side of God" in opposition to the admirers of Wesley, Knox and Whitfield? Simply to read a portion of Scripture without note or comment—at which reading the children may attend or not, as they or their parents please.

I think, sir, the most irreligious man in the colony will not object to such an arrangement as the Archdeacon's for "training up our children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord," particularly if his views of the Sacred Scriptures correspond with those of the Essayists and Reviewers, Bishop Colenso, and so many of the rising stars of Oxford and Cambridge. Seeing the spirit manifested by the leader of the Church of England here, and so many of his followers, it may be just as well to adopt the secular department of the U. C. system, as has been done, and omit the religious altogether; but it is right to know who rejected it; and if the cry be raised here as elsewhere of "godless education," let the public and posterity know who is to bear the blame if such views are accepted by the Governor in his forthcoming message on education. We should be thankful, however, that we have a Governor whose willingness to do what is fair and right and even-handed to all sections and parties we have no reason to doubt. If we have nominally no state church in British Columbia, and, therefore, no Dissenters, I think our Governor will prove to us as far as he is concerned that we have the reality.

Yours truly, COLONIST.

New Westminster, January 31st, 1865.

GLEANINGS FROM VICTORIA PAPERS.—The *Chronicle* learns that the California steamers will make weekly trips to Esquimalt during the spring, and that the new steamship *Del Norte*, just built at San Francisco, will be placed upon the route.—Mr. J. Williams has received an omnibus capable of holding eighty persons.—The price of coal in Victoria has risen to \$12, owing to the strike amongst the miners at Nanaimo. There are several companies at work on Leech River, making from \$3 to \$12 a day to the hand. A young man named Chas. Rickman was brought up in the Police Court and bound over in the sum of £10 to keep the peace for three months—for what? For assaulting an Indian with a snowball!—The strike amongst the Nanaimo miners continues. It appears they demand an advance of 12 1/2c per ton and 3 1/2c per diem on shaft work. It is alleged that at present rates miners do not make more than an average of about \$2 a day.—The case Smith vs. Higgins & McMillan is occupying the Court. This is a suit for libel for the publication of a letter in the *Chronicle* reflecting upon Horace Smith. Damages are laid at \$10,000.—Mr. J. C. Ridge, formerly of Victoria, is a Major in the Mexican army. Mr. Cocker, formerly of the same place, is understood to have received a responsible appointment under Maximilian's Government.—A young man named Joseph Buckley, who at one time occupied a position in Macdonald's Bank, was found dead in a cabin in the suburbs on Monday, presumed to be the result of intemperance.—Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne is starting in Victoria.—There is a hen's egg—or perhaps a goose's egg—in the Colonial office, 1 1/2 inches in circumference, 4 inches long and weighing 5 1/2 ounces.—DeCosmos and Young, the two city members, have been challenging each other to resign, and appeal to their constituents on the union question. It is said that the latter did not come up to time.

THE VICTORIA PRESS AND KOOTENAY.—We observe that the Victoria papers compliment the Kootenay road policy enunciated by our Governor.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Capt. Provost, R. N., formerly on this station, and well known to many of our leading citizens, has received the valuable appointment of Governor of the Rock of Gibraltar. The position is important and lucrative, and the selection of this gallant officer is very popular in the service.—*Vancouver Times.*

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN
Is published every Wednesday and Saturday morning,
and sent by Express
To Every part of the Colony,
as well as to
**Victoria, Washington Territory, Oregon
and California.**

Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates, and
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
of every description executed in a prompt and work-
man-like manner.

New Advertisements:
Bank of British North America.
ASSAY OFFICE, VICTORIA.
GOLD DUST MELTED & ASSAYED.

CHARGES:
For all deposits under 50 ounces \$2
For all " above 50 " One quarter of one
per cent.

Ores of every description carefully Assayed
CHARGES:
For each Mineral Assay \$10

GOLD DUST AND BARS PURCHASED
at the current rates.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Manager,
Victoria, May 7, 1864. my18tc

HICK'S HOTEL!
400,000 FEET
SEASON'D LUMBER

Rough & Dressed, For Sale By
J. A. R. HOMER.
New Westminster, November 3, 1864. no5tc

THE BAR
is supplied with the best brands of Wines, Liquors
and Cigars.
PHILIP HICK, Proprietor.
New Westminster, Sept. 23, 1864. se24tc

ANDERSON & Co.,
HAVE NOW IN STOCK and will keep continuously
Byass Porter and Ale, Martell and other Brandy,
Scotch Whiskey, Rum, &c.
0031 WHARF ST., VICTORIA.

TO LET.
THE COLUMBIA HOTEL!

THIS LARGE HOUSE is advantageously situated
for a First Class Hotel, being only a short dis-
tance from the wharf on Lytton Square. It has just
undergone a thorough renovation, and, if requi-
site, can be further improved and enlarged. This affords a good
opportunity to any person who understands the busi-
ness to make a small fortune, as the rent will be mod-
erate. The Hotel contains ample furniture, which can
be purchased upon the most favorable terms. For par-
ticulars apply on the premises. se10tc

BRICKS, BRICKS.
FOR SALE!

50,000 BRICKS of British Columbia manu-
facture. Price \$12 per thousand, free
of wharfage. Apply to
JOHN MURRAY.
New Westminster, Sept. 23, 1864. se24tc

LOWE BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND IMPORTERS OF
Provisions, Groceries, French Wines,
LIQUORS AND HAVANA CIGARS,
RIED'S BLOCK, WHARF STREET.
ap6 VICTORIA, V.I. 10

LOUIS HAUTIER'S HOTEL
—AND—
BILLIARD SALOON,
Lytton City, B. C.

THIS HOUSE is furnished in the best style, and a stock
of excellent Liquors and Creams kept constantly
on hand. The Billiard Tables are unsurpassed in the
colony. The charges are moderate.
Good Stabling, and Horses constantly on sale at
low prices.
Lytton City, November 10, 1862. no12

DOUGLAS-LILLOOET ROUTE.
PEMBERTON HOUSE, PORT PEMBERTON!

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE is now kept by
the undersigned, who guarantees that its past repu-
tation as a FIRST CLASS HOTEL shall be well main-
tained by him; and he is desirous of securing to the
public that amount of comfort and accommodation for
both ladies and gentlemen that the traveller both de-
sires and expects. He will further guarantee that no
one shall leave his house without getting "value re-
ceived" for his money, and that in the shape of a good
meal, good lodging, and attention to his wants at a
fair remuneration.

There are also private rooms for families, and for
those who desire them. There is a Bar attached to the
House, with good Liquors, Cigars, etc., etc., and a Bag-
gette table for their use and diversion.
The undersigned hopes for a fair share of patronage,
and that the merits of this route, in the accommodation,
ease and quickness of travel which it affords, will be
appreciated by the travelling public.
all3tc WILLIAM SMITH.

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the inhabitants
of New Westminster, and the public, that he is al-
ways ready to attend any orders for MASONRY WORK,
in Brick, Stone or Plastering. Furnaces, Ovens and
Kilns particularly attended to. Any person requiring
work in the above line will please leave their orders at
the office of Geo. Hooper, Auctioneer.
je29tc JONATHAN MOREY.

New Advertisements.
SAUCE—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

PRONOUNCED
CONNOISSEURS
TO BE THE
Only Good Sauce
AND APPLICABLE TO
EVERY VARIETY
OF DISH.
CAUTION.
LEA AND PERRINS
Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations
of their celebrated
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
L. & P. HAVE discovered that several of the
Foreign Markets have been supplied
with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resemb-
ling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more
instances the name of L. & P. forged.
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.
* * * Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors,
Worcester; Messrs. Cross & Blackwell; Messrs.
Barclay & Sons, London: &c., &c.; and by Grocers
and Oilmen universally. de24tc

SEASONED LUMBER.
400,000 FEET
SEASON'D LUMBER

Rough & Dressed, For Sale By
J. A. R. HOMER.
New Westminster, November 3, 1864. no5tc

TOYS, TOYS.
IMPORTANT NEWS!
MR. S. ZINN

TAKES PLEASURE IN INFORMING THE INHA-
bitants of Victoria and British Columbia that he
is constantly receiving, direct from New York, San
Francisco, and our own manufacture in Europe, a large
quantity and well selected stock of
FANCY GOODS,
WILLOW & WOODEN WARE,
BRUSHES AND TOYS,

CONSISTING OF
French, German and Domestic MARKET BASKETS,
Traveling, School, Dinner, Fruit and Work BASKETS;
Infants' BASKETS, Cloth BASKETS and HAMPERS;
and Fruit BASKETS;
Fancy and Willow Children's CARRIAGES, GO-
CARTS and CRADLES;
BABY JUMPERS, Nursery, Rocking and Children's
High Table CHAIRS, ROCKING HORSES
and PROPELLERS;
Fancy VASES and China ORNAMENTS;
Ladies' Leather RETICULES;
PORTEMONNIES, PORTEFOLIOS;
Pocket COMPANIONS and Photographic ALBUMS;
A large assortment of BEADS, and all sorts of BRUSH-
ES and COMBS;
Feather DUSTERS, ACCORDEONS, Walking CANES;
Checker and Chb BOARDS, DICE and Dice BOXES;
Staple BROOMS, MOPS and Cloth POUNDERS;
AND A LARGE VARIETY OF

ALL KINDS OF TOYS.
Being in receipt of the most of these goods from
our own houses, and having no Agent to pay, I am
therefore enabled to sell them at least 25 per cent. less
than any other house in the colony.
Having received orders from our houses to sell the
present stock at San Francisco cost, I have therefore
reduced prices 25 per cent. below former charges.
Toys by the case supplied to the trade at very low
prices.

NOTE THE ADDRESS,
S. ZINN,
Santa Clause Headquarters & Fancy Bazaar,
Government Street, next to the Hotel de France.
de10

FRENCH'S FISH MARKET,
FRONT STREET,
New Westminster.

In the above Market will always be found, in season,
FISH
Of Every kind, both Fresh, Salted and Smoked.
Also, in season, all kinds of
GAME.

Shipping Orders Promptly attended to.
FREDERICK KAYE & Co.
New Westminster, July 5, 1864. jye6tc

New Boot and Shoe Shop
HART STREET, OPPOSITE THE TREASURY,
Boots and Shoes made and repaired.
W. WOODMAN
New Westminster Feb. 1861. fy12-1m

New Advertisements.
FURNITURE, BEDDING
—AND—
WILLOW-WARE.

WITHROW & TILLEY,
HAVING just received a large stock of beautiful
Furniture and Willow-ware, direct from foreign
markets, are selling at such prices as will induce the
citizens of New Westminster, and the people of British
Columbia generally, to purchase here instead of going
to another market.
JUST ARRIVED!
Fine Rosewood and Mahogany Parlor Suits; an assort-
ment of fine Bed-room Suits, consisting of Oak,
Chesnut, and plain painted; Sofas, Bureaus,
Whetnotts, Piano Stools, Hat-trunks, Centre
and Card Tables, Toilet and Saloon
Tables, Dining Extension Tables,
Cradles, Cribbs, and a large
assortment of Oak, Ma-
hogany and Wood Chairs; Bedsteads
of every description; and, in fact, nearly everything in
THE FURNITURE LINE.

ALSO—A fine assortment of Willow-ware, Gilt and
Rosewood Picture Frame Moulding, different sized Look-
ing-glass Plate, Mahogany & Walnut Boards & Veneers.
ALSO—Feathers; Hair, Pulu and Straw Mattresses
always on hand and manufactured to order. Furniture
manufactured and repaired. Pictures framed, Maps
mounted and varnished. Undertaking promptly at-
tended to.
Persons intending to purchase would do well to call
and see our stock before going elsewhere.
oc22tc WITHROW & TILLEY.

THE BANK
—OF—
BRITISH COLUMBIA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL, \$1,250,000.
IN 12,500 SHARES OF \$100 EACH.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.
NEW WESTMINSTER—Bank of British Columbia.
YALE—Ditto.
QUESNELLE MOUTH—Ditto.
CAMERONTON, CARIBOO—Ditto.

IN VANCOUVER ISLAND.
VICTORIA—Bank of British Columbia.
NANAIMO—Ditto.

IN THE UNITED STATES.
SAN FRANCISCO—Bank of British Columbia.
PORTLAND (Oregon)—Messrs. Ladd & Tilton.
NEW YORK—Messrs. Matland, Phelps & Co.

IN CANADA.
MONTREAL—Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.

IN INDIA, CHINA & AUSTRALIA.
The Oriental Bank.
IN ENGLAND.
National Provincial Bank of England.
North and South Wales Bank, Liverpool.

IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.

IN IRELAND.
Union Bank of Ireland.
LONDON OFFICE—80 Lombard Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened for any amount not less
than One Hundred Dollars.
DEPOSIT RECEIPTS, bearing interest, issued for money
lodged for fixed periods.
BILLS DISCOUNTED AND COLLECTED; and BILLS OF EX-
CHANGE on Great Britain, San Francisco and New York
purchased.
DRAFTS issued on all the Branches and Agencies;
and CREDITS granted on Great Britain, San Francisco
and New York, authorizing payment for goods ship-
ped to the Colonies.
GOVERNMENT and other SECURITIES, received for safe
custody; Interest and Dividends Collected; Duties
paid on goods in bond.

GOLD DUST & BARS PURCHASED.
Received on Deposit, or advances made upon them.
D. M. LANG, Manager.
New Westminster, August, 1864. au20tc

W. J. ARMSTRONG,
COLUMBIA STREET,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.,
IMPORTER;
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
CROCKERY, PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE, CROCKERY,
CLASSWARE, AND
Oilman's Stores.

Would call the particular attention of Up-river Mar-
chants, Steamboat Owners and others to his Stock, and
ascertain the prices before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Fresh Garden Seeds Just received and
for sale.
W. J. ARMSTRONG.
New Westminster, March 27th, 1863. ma28tc

TO LEASE—Lots suitable for business purposes.
J. A. R. HOMER

New Advertisements.
PRINTING
—FOR THE—
MILLION!

Posters,
Circulars,
Bill-Heads,
Business Cards,

Steamboat Tickets,
Programmes,
Way-Bills,
Pamphlets,

Labels,
—AND—
Printed Forms

of every description, executed in a manner that
WILL DEFY COMPETITION.

Every Business Man should use printed Bill-
heads, as they not only save time, but look
more business-like, and serve as an advertise-
ment.

Every Keeper of Public House should have
printed Cards for distribution amongst the
Miners, and large Show Cards, in colors, to
exhibit on Steamboats, and in Hotels, &c.

Every Steamboat Owner, Merchant, Trader,
Hotel-keeper, or Expressman, doing business
in this Colony, should get his Printing done
in the office of the

'BRITISH COLUMBIAN,'
LYTTON SQUARE,
NEW WESTMINSTER,

WHERE
ENTIRE SATISFACTION IS GUARANTEED.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform
Merchants and Traders of British Columbia, as
well as Steamboat Owners and all whom it may con-
cern, that having recently made extensive additions to

of the "BRITISH COLUMBIAN" Newspaper, he is now
prepared to execute with promptitude every description

Plain and Ornamental
JOB PRINTING

In a style and at prices which will compare favorably
with any office upon the Pacific coast.

Orders from the interior are invited, and will receive
careful and prompt attention.
JOHN ROBSON.
New Westminster, B. C., May, 1864.

New Advertisements.
ALL CURES MADE EASY!!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad
Breasts and Old Wounds.

No description of wound, sore, or ulcer can resist the
healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The
worst cases readily assume a healthy appearance when-
ever this medicament is applied; sound flesh springs
up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the
surrounding skin is arrested, and a complete and per-
manent cure quickly follows the use of the Ointment.

Piles, Fistulas and Internal Inflam-
mation.

These distressing and weakening diseases may with
certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they
will use Holloway's Ointment, and closely attend to the
printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon
the neighbouring parts, when all obnoxious matter will
be removed. A poultice of bread and water may some-
times be applied at bed time with advantage; and most
scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who
read this paragraph will bring it under the notice of
such of their acquaintances whom it may concern, they
will render a service that will never be forgotten, as a
cure is certain.

Rheumatism, Gout & Neuralgia.
Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and
subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree
as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills.
When used simultaneously they drive all inflammation
and depravities from the system, subdue and remove
all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and
muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure may always be
effected, even under the worst circumstances, if the use
of these medicines be persevered in.

Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm &
other Skin Diseases.
After fomentation with warm water, utmost relief and
speediest cure can be readily obtained in all complaints
affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of
the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered
that nearly all skin diseases indicate the depravity of
the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach;
consequently, in many cases, time is required to purify
the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of
the Pills. The general health will be readily improved,
although the eruption may be driven out more freely
than before, and which should not be promoted; per-
severance is necessary.

Sore Throats, Diphtheria, Quinsey,
Mumps & all other Derangements
of the Throat.
On the appearance of any of these maladies the Oint-
ment should be well rubbed at least three times a day
upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to
penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat;
this course will at once remove inflammation and al-
leviate the throat, which will yield to this treatment by
following the printed directions.

Scrofula or King's Evil and Swelling
of the Glands.
This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's puri-
fying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of puri-
fying the blood and strengthening the system renders
them more suitable than any other remedy for all com-
plaints of a scrofulous nature. As the blood is impure
the liver, stomach and bowels being much deranged,
require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following
cases:—
Bad Legs. Chapped Hands. Scalds.
Bad Breasts. Contracted and Sore Nipples.
Burns. Stiff Joints. Sore Throats.
Blisters. Elephantiasis. Skin Diseases.
Bites of Mosquitoes. Fistulas. Scrofula.
and Sand-Flies. Gout. Sore-heads.
Coco-bay. Glandular Swell- Tumors.
Chicago-foot. Lumbago. Ulcers.
Corns (soft). Piles. Wounds.
Cancers. Rheumatism. Yaws.
Chilblains.

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spectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines through-
out the civilized world, at the following prices:—
1/6d, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Pot.

* There is a considerable saving by taking the
larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in
every disorder are affixed to each Pot. au15

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